

DRAFT

Eldorado National Forest Trip Report

Trip Date: October 31, 1996

Attendees:

Native American Consultants: (coordinated by Denise McLemore):

Louise Griffin and Fred Velasquez

US Forest Service: Denise McLemore (Tribal Relations Program Manager), Krista Deal,

Mike Taylor, Robin Barron, and Carmen Galindo

DPR: Kean S. Goh and Randy Segawa

Trip Objectives:

- 1) To present phase I monitoring results of herbicide residues in plant materials.
- 2) To present general plan for phase II monitoring.
- 3) To solicit inputs from Native Americans consultants and US Forest Service staff for phase II.

1) Phase I Results to date were presented

A total of 9 samples were taken at Eldorado National Forest. Three out of six samples were positive inside the treated areas; and none were positive out of the three samples taken outside the treatment areas. Deerbrush, dogwood and bittercherry shoots were the positive samples taken at four weeks after application of triclopyr (Garlon). The following is the complete list of plant materials a) with analytical methods developed for hexazinone, triclopyr and glyphosate, b) found and monitored in Eldorado National Forest at Pacific District (four plant types), and c) found and monitored in Lassen, Sierra or Stanislaus National Forests.

Bitter cherry shoot (a,b)

Black oak acorns (a)

Bracken fern roots (a,b,c)

Buckbrush shoots (a,c)

Deerbrush shoots (a,b,c)

Deergrass stalks (a,c)

Dogwood shoots (a,b,c)

Elderberry (a,c)

Golden fleece foliage (a,c)

Manzanita berries (a,c)

Pearly everlasting foliage (a,b,c)

Soaproot bulbs (a,c)

Watercress foliage (a,c)

Willow shoots (a,c)

2) Proposed phase II

- a) has three objectives: validate analytical methods, determine herbicides dissipation in plants, and determine distance of off-site herbicide movement detectable in plants.
- b) will monitor triclopyr, hexazinone, and glyphosate residues in selected plants
- c) will cover two-years in Eldorado, Sierra, and Stanislaus NF (no herbicide applications were planned for Lassen).
- d) will analyze about 1,000 samples.

3) Inputs from Native American and US FS on prioritization

- a) Sampling: Fred suggested we focus on “migration” of pesticides and less on application types. Krista suggested we monitor transport from treated area long distance downstream in drainage area.
- b) Plants for dissipation study: Important to include acorns in residue monitoring. For dissipation study the priorities are i) root - bracken fern, ii) shoot - either Ceanothus spp., iii) foliage golden fleece , and iv) food- manzanita berries.
- c) Divide monitoring between years: design in such a way to complete the objectives of the study.

Take into account on potential of losing sites due to storm damage and other environmental factors.